The Mational Bulletin....



...OF...

Charities @ Correction

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

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Vol. III.

NOYEMBER, 1898.

No. 1.



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NATIONAL BULLETIN

OF

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

LIST OF CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES AND

	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	Meet- ing	DATE
1.	The National Conference of Charities and Correction	26th	May, 1898
2.	Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction	2nd	Nov., 1899
3. 4.	Colorado State Conference of Charities and Corrections Delaware State Conference of Charities and Institutions	5th	April, 1899
5.	Illinois State Conference of Charities and Correction		Nov., 1899
6.	Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction	7th	Nov., 1898
7.	Iowa State Conference of Charities and Correction	2nd	Mar., 1899
8.	Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction	2nd	Nov., 1898
9.	Michigan Conference of Charities and Correction	18th	Dec., 1899
10.	Michigan Superintendents of the Poor and Union Association	25th	Sept., 1898
11.	Minnesota State Conference of Charities and Correction	6th	Nov., 1898
12.	Missouri State Convention of Charities and Correction	2nd	
13.	Nebraska State Conference of Charities and Correction	2nd	Feb. 7, 1899
14.	New York Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor		June, 1899
15.	Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction	9th	Oct., 1899
16.	Pennsylvania Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities	24th	Oct., 1898
17.	Southern Conference of Charities and Correction	1st	
18,	Trans-Mississippi Conference of Charities and Correction	1st	Sept. 15-20, 1898
19.	Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Correction	10th	1899

KINDRED

1.	American Humane Association	24th	Nov., 1899a
2.	American Medico-Psychological Association		1899
3.	American Social Science Association	**********	Aug. 29-Sep. 2, 98.
4.	Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for Insanc	7th	Sept. 20-29, 1898
5,	Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded	23rd	May '99
6.	Association of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses	5th	Feb., 1809
7.	Boys and Girls National Home and Employment Association	9th	Fall of 1898
8.	Illinois Association of Supervisors, Co. Com'rs and Co. Clerks		Jan. 17-19, 1899
9.	Indiana Association of Township Trustees		Dec. 28-29, 1898.
10.	Mohonk Indian Conference	16th	Oct., 12, 1898
11.	National Conference of Day Nurseries	4th	1900
12.	National Prison Association	23rd	Oct., 1890
13.	Prison Chaplains' Association		Oct., 1899
14.			Oct., 1890

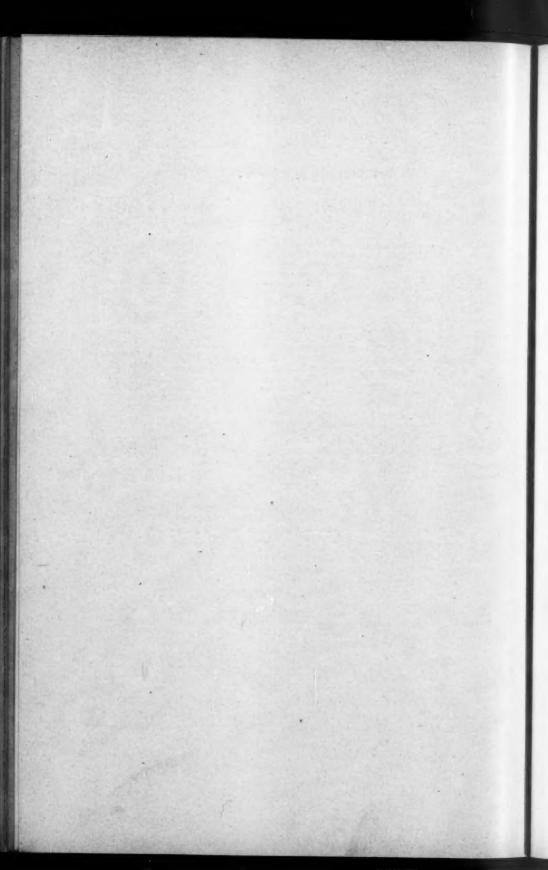
a. Time not fixed. b. Place not yet fixed.

CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

PLACE OF MEETING.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	
Cincinnati	Charles R. Henderson, D. D., Chicago. Judge H. S. McDouald, Brockville Judge O. E. LeFevre, Deuver Judge J. Frank Ball, Wilmington Wm. A. Talcott, Rockford	H. H. Hart, 115 Monroe St., Chicago A.M. Rosebrugh, 62 Queen St. E. Toronto C. L. Stonaker, Denver Frederick Herbert, Wilmington Mrs. H. T. Rainey, Carrollton	
Indianapolis Burlington	Miss Mary T. Wilson, Evansville W. W. Baldwin, Burlington	C. S. Grout, Indianapolis	
Detroit Flint Stillwater		Dr. James A. Post, Detroit	
St. Louis Lincoin Poughkeepsie	Gov. Silas A. Holcomb	D. C. Rouse, St. Louis	
Mansfield Erie Nashville	John F. Scragg, Scranton	Joseph P. Byers, Columbus W. P. Hunker, Allegheny	
Omaha Madison	Charles R. Henderson, D. D., Chicago. Hon. W. P. Lyon, Madison	J. P. Hebard, 432 Range Bldg, Omaha Lynn S. Pease, Milwaukee	

ORGANIZATIONS.

Toledo	John G. Shortall, Chicago Henry M. Hurd, M. D., Baltimore, Md	
New Haven, Conn	Hon. S. E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn	Fredk. S. Root, 84 Irving Place, N. Y. Irwin H. Neff, Pontiac. Mich
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Dr. Mary J. Dunlap, Vineland, N. J	A. C. Rogers, M. D., Faribault, Minu
	Miss McIsaac	Miss L. L. Dock, 295 Henry St., N. Y
Indianapolis	A. Hogeland, Lincoln, Neb	Rev. J. H. Bradford, Wash. D. C
*****************	I. B. Hanna, Kankakee	Henry Riniker, Edwardsville
	W. A. Byrket, Knightstown	B, F. Johnson, Fowler
Lake Mohonk, N.Y	Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., Amberst Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge	Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Boston Miss Caroline Stewart, New York
Hartford, Conn		Rev. John L. Milligan, Allegheny, Pa
Hartford, Conn		
Hartford, Conn	Alvin T. Hert, Jeffersonville, Ind	T. B. Patton, Huntington, Pa



THE NATIONAL

Bulletin of Charities @ Correction.

A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS.

VOLUME III.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

NUMBER 1.

The publication of the NATIONAL BULLETIN has been unavoidably delayed. The February number will be issued promptly and will contain the announcements of the Cincinnati Conference.

In this number we present reports of several of the State Conferences of Charities and Correction. Several of the State Conferences have grown to large proportions and exercise great influence in their several States. The Ohio Conference has about three hundred members. The revision of the pauper laws of the State of Ohio was accomplished largely by a committee appointed by that body. At the recent meeting at Mansfield a committee was appointed to prepare a bill for the recodification of the laws relating to dependent children, and it is anticipated that these efforts will be equally successful with those for the revision of the pauper laws. The Pennsylvania Conference has for many years exercised a strong influence in legislation.

The Illinois State Conference of Charities was devoted this year exclusively to the consideration of the interest of dependent and neglected children. The State of Illinois is surprisingly deficient in legislation for this class of children, but the Conference at Kankakee crystalized a large amount of public sentiment which has been awakened in different quarters in favor of adequate legislation for this neglected class.

The new Canadian Conference made an auspicious beginning, and promises to become a permanent and effective body. The Maryland Conference was a wideawake and interesting meeting. It enlisted the assistance of Mayor Quincy, of Boston, and other prominent philanthropists.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Conference of Charities and Correction met at Indianapolis October 16, 1898. The date of the Cincinnati Conference was fixed for May 17-23, 1899. The president presented a tentative program for the Twenty-sixth Conference, which was carefully considered and approved, subject to the amendments at the January meeting. It was decided to follow the same plan which was so satisfactory at New York, namely, to hold no afternoon sessions, but to devote the afternoons to visits to the Cincinnati institutions.

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Conference of Charities and Correction promises to be a meeting of great interest. The Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction has arranged to meet with the National Conference, but without program. It is hoped a large attendance will be secured from the South, and special efforts will be made to that end. The Cincinnati people are making active preparations for the local arrangements. A full announcement with reference to the Conference, with an outline of the program, will be given in the February BULLETIN.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

In connection with the Omaha Exposition a "Trans-Mississippi Conference of Charities and Correction" was held at Omaha, September 15 to 20, 1898. President Charles R. Henderson of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, was President of the Trans-Mississippi Conference, Mr. J. P. Hebard, of Lincoln, Nebraska, was General Secretary.

Fourteen States were represented and the Conference was one of great interest. The local attendance was not large but public sentiment was awakened and stimulated. The following is an outline of the program:

Thursday evening, September 15, opening meeting with addresses of welcome by prominent citizens, and responses by Mr. N. S. Rosenau and Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio. On Friday, September 16, State Boards of Charities was discussed. Hon. C. E. Faulkner, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, presented a paper advocating State Boards of Control. Dr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago, advocated Advisory Boards of Charaties. J. S. Appel, of Denver, sent an admirable paper on State Boards of Charities.

"The Charity Organization Idea" was presented by Mr. N. S. Rosenau in a very effective paper. Mr. Jas. F. Jackson, Secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Charities and Correction, presented a paper on "Application of the Charity Organization Idea to Cities of 5,000 to 20,000 Inhabitants." The work of Visiting Nurses' Associations was presented and a delightful reception to the delegates was given by Mr. Lininger, at his beautiful art gallery.

On Friday evening, "Industrial School Work" was discussed by Supt. W. C. Kilvington, of the Boys' Industrial School at Nashville. Dr. W. A. Hale, of the Ohio Board of State Charities, spoke on "Manual Training and Education in State Reformatories." Mr. C. W. Hoxie, of Kearney. Neb., discussed "Educational and Reformatory Work."

On Saturday, September 17, "The Prison Question" was taken up. Chaplain Cyrus Mendenhall, of the State Reformatory at Ionia, Mich., spoke on "Reformatories for Young Men and Women." Prof. C. R. Henderson spoke on "Reformatory Methods in State Prisons." Gen. R.

Brinkerhoff opened a discussion on "Jails and Workhouses." Mr. L. B. Copeland, of Omaha, presented an exhaustive discussion on "Capital Punishment," and Miss Mary Fairbrother presented the work of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union."

On Sunday morning city pulpits were filled by delegates. On Sunday evening the "Child-Saving Problem" was discussed. The meeting was opened by President Henderson. Major W. S. R. Burnette, Superintendent of the Iowa Childrens' Home and Aid Society, spoke on "The System of Placing Children in Homes." Dr. H. H. Hart, Superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, spoke on "Preventive Work."

On Monday, September 18, "County and Municipal Charities" were considered. An interesting discussion was opened by Secretary Joseph P. Byers, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. W. S. Askwith, of Omaha. Mrs. Edith P. Parsons, of Des Moines, Iowa, made a delightful presentation of the "Social Settlement Movement." Mrs. B. E. Shawhan spoke on "The Management of the Working and Workless Unemployed." Mrs. E. B. Maxwell of Kansas City, "the woman boot-black," explained her plan of "Shining Shoes for Charity." "The Treatment of the Feeble Minded" was discussed by Dr. Mogridge, of the State School for Feeble Minded, maintained at Glenwood, Iowa.

On the whole, the meeting was one of great profit and interest.

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE.

The Third Annual Session of the Illinois State Conference of Charities was held at Kankakee, Wednesday and Thursday, November 16-17, 1898, under the auspices of the State Commissioners of Public Charities. Officers of the Conference were: President, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; First Vice-President, William A. Talcott, Rockford; Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. T. Rainey, Carrollton; Secretary, Mrs. James W. Patton, Springfield.

The Conference was devoted to the discussion of the care of those who have been well called in other countries, the "Children of the State"—children who, through natural or acquired defect, or through lack of parental protection and training, are left to the care of public or private charity. The laws of Illinois regarding defective, dependent and delinquent children are far behind the needs of our commonwealth. There are 1,500 urgent applications for admission to the now overcrowded Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln; children are still permitted in our poorhouses, jails and city prisons. The number of juvenile arrests in Chicago is greater than in any other American city; in 1892 Chicago had 16,000, while New York had only 10,000 juvenile arrests.

The following was the program: Wednesday, November 16, 10:30 to

11:30 a. m., Enrollment of Delegates at Kankakee Club House. Afternoon Session, in the Chapel of Illinois Eastern Hospital. 12:30 p. m., Luncheon and Reception to members of Conference at Illinois Eastern Hospital, by courtesy of Dr. Stearns, Superintendent. 1:30 p.m., President's Address, "Who are the Children of the State?" Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. 3:00 p. m., Inspection of Hospital with explanatory addresses by Superintendent Stearns and members of the Medical Staff. Evening Session, at the Arcade Opera House. Subject, "The Feeble-Minded Child;" Music by Orchestra of Illinois Eastern Hospital; Address of Welcome by Hon. A. L. Granger. 8:00 p. m., "The Feeble-Minded Child," Dr. A. C. Rogers, Superintendent Minnesota State School for Feeble-Minded; "The Feeble-Minded Child as a State Charge," Mr. Alexander Johnson, Superintendent Indiana State School for Feeble-Minded; "The Epileptic Child and His Future, from a Medical Standpoint," Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, of Chicago Neurological Society; "Feeble-Minded Children in our Public Schools," Dr. W. O. Krohn, Psychologist, Illinois Eastern Hospital, and Editor Child Study Monthly. Discussion was opened by Dr. W. L. Athon, Superintendent Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

Thursday, November 17, 1898. Morning Session, Arcade Opera House; Subject, "The Dependent Child." 9:00 a.m., "Legal Status of the Dependent Child," Hon. B. M. Chipperfield, President Illinois State's Attorneys' Association; "Placing Out," Mr. William R. Page, President Glenwood Industrial School and Trustee Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home; "The Truant Child," Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago. Discussion, "Duty of Illinois Towards Dependent Children," Dr. Fred H. Wines, Secretary of Illinois State Commissioners of Public Charities; Hon. O. N. Carter, County Judge, Cook County; Mr. T. D. Hurley, President St. Vincent de Paul Society, Chicago; Dr. H. H. Hart, Chicago.

Afternoon Session, Arcade Opera House; Subject, "The Delinquent Child." 1:00 p. m., "How Does the Child Become a Criminal?" Maj. R. W. McClaughry, Warden State Penitentiary, Joliet; "Boys in City Prison," Mr. Robert M. Smith, Superintendent John Worthy School, Chicago; "Boys in County Jail," Hon. Chas. S. Deneen, State's Attorney, Cook County; "How Does Massachusetts Probation System Affect Children?" Mr. Carl Kelsey, Superintendent Children's Aid Department, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago.

THE MARYLAND CONFERENCE.

The second Maryland State Conference of Charities and Correction met at Baltimore November 29-30, 1898. President Frank Woods of Baltimore, in his opening address discussed "Compulsory Charity," i. e. public charity. Hon. Ashley M. Gould, chairman of the ways and means committee of the last House of Delegates, criticised the methods of appropriating public money to fifty-seven charitable institutions, most of which are not under state control. Dr. Thomas S. Latimer defended the work of the free dispensaries and hospitals.

"How to Deal with Tramps" was discussed by Rev. Henry T. Klohman. He said the church, the state and the individual had each attempted separately to solve the problem, and had failed, and the failure was due to the lack of co-operation. Mr. Elisha H. Perkins showed how work cures tramps. Mr. Daniel H. Murray set forth the demoralizing effect of "Out-door Relief by Pensions."

Hon. Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia, spoke on "Imprisonment not an Effectual Remedy for Crime." He favored the probation system for all first offenders, indeterminate sentences and reformatory prisons.

Miss Mary Wilcox Brown read a paper on "Compulsory Education," in which she strongly urged legislation to force the community to see that each child should receive a common school education, and its future in this way be protected. She said if the parents were obliged to send the children to school, and the children to go, besides the good to the children in the future life, it would prevent the shiftless father from making the children support the family, and would also prevent, to a certain extent, begging upon the streets. Miss Rose Somerfield discussed the cause of truancy and means of preventing it. Mr. Morris A. Soper, of the Baltimore bar, discussed legislation to secure compulsory education, and set forth the advantages of truant schools in Massachusetts.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, delivered an address at the closing meeting on the public baths of Boston, setting forth the influence of public baths upon the public health, both physically and morally. Mr. Franklin B. Kirkbride described the Philadelphia public baths with stereoptican views. Mr. Eugene Levering described the efforts which had been made to establish a system of baths in Baltimore, and earnestly advocated an adequate plan. Dr. H. O. Reik gave an account of public baths in English and Scotch cities.

Hon, Joshua W. Hering was elected president for 1899. The Maryland State Conference has now become an established institution.

THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of New York was held at Niagara Falls, June 14 to 16, 1898. The officers of the convention were: President, Supt. C. V. Lodge, Monroe County; First Vice-President, W. W. Tompkins, of Niagara; Second Vice-President, D. S. Sherill, of Suffolk; Secretary and Treasurer, James W. Ives, of Wyoming.

The following was the program: The Convention convened in the International Hotel at Niagara Falls, on Tuesday, June 14, at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President, Supt. C. V. Lodge of Rochester; prayer was offered by Rev. Albert S. Bacon; an address of welcome was made by the Mayor, Hon. Arthur C. Hastings; the President delivered the annual address.

Papers and reviews were presented as follows: Paper, Supt. R. W. Barrows of St. Lawrence, "Qualifications and Duties of Superintendents of the Poor;" Review by Supt. L. A. Page, of Ontario; Paper by Supt. J. R. Washburn of Jefferson, "Charity Commissions in Cities and Rural Towns;" Review by Supt. L. A. Colton of Cayuga; Paper by Supt. L. L. Long of Erie, "The Pingree Potato Patch Plan, its practicability, its influence physically, socially and morally, and as an aid in public charity work:" Review by Supt. J. A. Stanton of Steuben; Address by Hon. S. F. Nixon of Chatauqua, "The Responsibilities of Boards of Supervisors, and as Individual Members, in connection with the question of Public Charities:" Paper by W. J. Brown, Esq., of Oneida, "Compulsory Education as a Preventive of Pauperism:" Review by Supt. A. W. Weber, of Otsego; Paper by Dr. C. S. Hoyt, of Ontario, "What is the General Outlook as to Public Charity Work in the State, and what as to the Ultimate Result of our System of Work:" Review by Hon. J. W. Potter, of Oneida: Address by Hon. Charles Z. Lincoln, of Albany, "The Poor and State Charities Law;" Review by the Convention: Paper by Rev. John H. Yates, of Genesee, "What are the Duties of Churches to the Poor of their Congregations, and the Sections of Territory under their Influence:" Review by the Convention; Paper by Frederick Almy, Sec'y Buffalo Char. Org. Society, "The Abolition of Public Out-door Relief in Cities and Rural Districts;" Review by Supt. Henry Esser, of Westchester; Paper by B. W. Tice of Children's Aid Society, New York, "The Rights of Dependent Children;" Review by Supt. G. I. Lincoln, of Thomas Asylum, Versailles: Paper by W. R. George, of Tomkins, "The Junior Republic, its Practicability and Power for Good;" Review by the Convention: Address by W. P. Spratling, Med. Supt. of Craig Colony, "The Mutual Interdependence between State and County Officers engaged in Charitable Work;" Review by Homer Folks, of New York, Secretary State Charities Aid Association; Paper by John B. French, of Tomkins, "Defects in Modern Institutional Management;" Review by Supt. N. D. Edson, of Susquehanna Valley Home; Paper by



Miss Mary V. Clark, of New York, "What ought to be the Duty of Those Placing out Children as to After Care, and in What Should that After Care consist;" Review by Mrs. W. W. Green, of Jefferson; Paper by R. S. Wisner, of Ontario, Keeper of Alms House, "The Merit System in Alms House Organizations, having in view the Control and Best Interests of Alms House Inmates;" Review by T. L. Stone, Steward of Epileptic Colony, Livingston County; Paper by Dr. J. C. Carson of State Asylum for the Feeble Minded, Syracuse, "The Importance of the Prevention of Feeble Mindedness:" Review by the Convention.

"The Call of Counties" is one of the annual features of the Convention. The superintendent of each county is called on for a report, and these reports are interspersed with the program, during the progress of the Convention. Reports were made also by the superintendents of many public and private institutions.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

The first Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction met in the Normal School, Toronto, and was presided over by Judge McDonald, of Brockville. In spite of the inclement weather the Conference attracted a very influential company of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom seemed to have more or less experience in some branch of the work under consideration.

In welcoming the Conference, Mayor Shaw said that Toronto spent nearly \$70,000 a year upon her charities. The Hon. Mr. Ross, Minister of Education, spoke on the question of dealing with truants in the public schools, stating that there were 8,000 reported in Ontario last year. Hon. H. S. Blake commended Mr. Wyckoff's book, "The Workers," to the consideration of all, for he considered that its perusal would bring ont the benevolence, kindness and sympathy for that class in community which is so often scorned when they earnestly desire to rise. The Hon. E. J. Davis said that all religious bodies, whether Catholic or Protestant, were provoking one another to good works along the line of raising the fallen and benefitting the poor. Over \$1,000,000 of the provincial revenue of Ontario is given to charitable institutions. The Rev. Father Ryan said that much encouragement was to be derived from the exchange of experiences, ideas and methods of work. Dr. Torrence emphasized the fact that love must ever characterize charity, just as much as almsgiving and in dealing with those who had come under the leash of the law. The Hon. S. C. Biggs thought that charity in its best sense meant helping the young, and if means could be devised whereby the young could be prevented from becoming paupers a great deal would be done. Correction was something more than the punishment of truants; it covered the whole field of punishment of crime.

Mr. J. J. Kelso explained that the idea was the outcome of similar American charities, to bring together workers from different fields. The object was not to be executive, no charitable details would be entered into, but the design would be to inspire a higher motive to carry out the work and afford encouragement. From a larger standpoint than that of affording charity in the way of child-saving, the discussion of the insane, the criminal, the indeterminate sentence, and the parole system would be part of the work.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., said: "What can be done with that large class of inebriates who frequent saloons, who are paupers and tramps, without occupation, without ambition or purpose in life, and who are at all times a burden and a menace to law and order? Statistical studies of inebriates who pass through the the courts and prisons indicate beyond all possible doubt that the legal methods by fines and imprisonment have the very opposite effect to that intended. Other methods were mentioned at some length. The inebriate must be recognized as sick and diseased. Public sentiment must demand the isolation of any one who persists in using spirits to excess as dangerous to himself and the community. On the same principle that railroad and other companies should provide for the accidents and injuries which follow from their business, it would be most rational to demand from the dealers in spirits that they in some way contribute to care for the wrecks and injuries which follow their trade." The Doctor gave elaborate facts and statistics, showing not only that inebriates were curable, but also that they can be made self-supporting while being treated. The experiences of several asylums were given. Instances were given of the cost of sending men to jail repeatedly, showing that it was more expensive than to board them in hotels. This was followed by an earnest plea to take up this neglected class and treat them along the lines of cold science, above all sentiment and theory. The scientific treatment of inebriety is simply sound common sense, by means and methods along scientific lines. Dr. J. H. Richardson, Surgeon of Toronto Jail, said: "We should have a law in Canada similar to that in France, by which a man who is ruining himself by drink or vice of any kind is reduced by the judge to the position of a minor-all his earnings devoted to the fund of his family; no debts can be contracted by him; detectives shadow him all the time for years."

In discussing the problem of the "Destitute Poor," Miss Machar, of Kingston, said: "It is little wonder that men sometimes take to drink, considering the state of the homes they live in, and their cheerless, helpless lives."

Mr. J. Ross Robertson told of the contemptible schemes of some people to get free treatment from the public hospitals and dispensaries. "I know," said he, "of one instance where a lady called for free drugs who left her carriage on Sackville street, and a medical man told me of

a woman who asked the dispenser to kindly hurry up as she did not wish to keep her coupe waiting any longer than was necessary."

The closing meeting of the Conference took the form of the annual meeting of the Prisoners' Aid Association. Hon. G. W. Allan, chairman, gave an address commending the work of the Association to the favor of the public. It was a high philanthropic movement, with a spiritual motive. The society endeavored to help the prisoner after he had left the prison. Judge McDonald strongly favored the indeterminate sentence and the parole system for old offenders. Dr. Gilmour said that the public were too apathetic in this matter and were paying heavily for their indifference. "Does the public know that it pays in municipal taxes every year a quarter of a million dollars for the police, and only one-half a million to educate the tens and tens of thousands of children in high and public schools?" For the last two years he had been trying to secure the parole system and the indeterminate sentence in Ontario; he believed in the Greek adage that no one is able to judge a crime unless he can first weigh the temptation. However, although the efforts of the Association were extremely laudable, it all came back to the one great truth, "take care of the children." He estimated that the 1,000 children furnished with foster homes last year had emptied the Central Prison twice.

It is expected that the Conference will meet annually hereafter.

THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Prison Association was held in Indianapolis, October 15 to 19, 1898. We condense the following abstract from the report published by Mr. Michel Heymann in the New Orleans Daily Picayune:

The Parole System was discussed by A. T. Hert, General Superintendent of the Indiana State Reformatory, at Jefferson, who will be here in January. "What is the Best Solution of the Contract Labor System?" was discussed by R. W. McClaughry, of Joliet, and C. V. Collins, Superintendent of Prisons of New York. It was considered by the majority of the delegates that the New York System is the best and the system of the future. They formerly had the Contract System in that State, but the legislature abolished it and left the prisoners without work, which was considered by every one little short of a crime, as idle prisoners become insane in many instances. The prisoners themselves asked to be allowed to work, and last year the legislature passed a law requiring all public institutions of the State to purchase their supplies from the State Prisons, and providing facilities for their manufacture there. This was so successful, Mr. Collins stated, that the penitentiary authorities had to refuse orders from some institutions, owing to the

demand. They make clothing, blankets, school furniture and various things, and during the war manufactured 15,000 knapsacks for State troops. This work does not conflict with the interests of labor outside the prisons, and is considered by the prison reform people as the best solution so far of the question.

"What are the Principles Underlying the Heavy Mortality in Prisons from Tuberculosis?" was discussed by the Surgeons. There was also discussion of the Work of the Chaplains. Rev. William J. Batt, of Massachusetts, is the head of the committee on this subject.

The Government sent the Judge Advocate General, Captain Samuel C. Lemly, to the meeting, and he made a very interesting address upon "The Prisons for Offenders in the United States Navy."

"Preventive and Reformatory Work" is a feature which is interesting the reform people, and a great deal of time was spent in the discussion. A. T. Hert is the chairman of the committee on that subject.

"The Reformatory Work and Preventive Measures" were considered by the members as the basis of all the work, and all agreed that the free kindergarten associations would in time cause the prisons to become very nearly empty, that is, they believed that the good work done among the children in these institutions would prevent evil associations from having their effect on the growing children, and lead them into better views of life, and put them on the same footing as children who have proper home surroundings. Of course, then, they believe that heredity can be overcome by teaching.

The Association discussed the question of what shall be done with discharged prisoners. There are numerous societies throughout the country which take up this work and try to put the prisoners, after they come out of prison, in the proper way, and help them to reinstate themselves with society. H. H. Hart, of Illinois, who has charge of the work for Dependent Children, is at the head of the committee on this work. The societies find out before the prisoner is released what work he can do and what he desires to engage in, and secure a place for him and encourage him to lead a better life, and it is said that the results of their efforts have been very successful.

Charles E. Felton, of Chicago, read the Report on Police for Cities, and it was regarded as of so much importance that it ought to be distributed all over the country, as the handling of prisoners of all classes by the police is a very important matter, and has a direct bearing on their future. Mr. Felton insisted that policemen should be appointed, like all other public officials, by civil service, and never by political influence.

"The Tramp in the Station Honse" was discussed, and it was agreed that he had no business there, and that unless arrested for some offense he ought to be sent somewhere else to sleep.

THE CIVIC-PHILANTHROPIC CONFERENCE.

The Second Annual Session of the Civic-Philanthropic Conference was held at Battle Creek, Michigan, October 18-23, 1898. Rev. David J. Burrill, D. D., of New York, presided. The Conference considered the questions of Economy, Hygiene, Sanitation, Philanthropy and Patriotism with a view of evolving practical methods of reform. On Wedneseay, October 19, Health and Saditation was considered, and a delegation of prominent physicians from Chicago was present. On the 20th there was a conference of city and county officials, over which Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, presided. The meeting was one of great interest.

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHAR-ITIES AND CORRECTION?

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections was organized in 1874, and has met annually since that time. It is composed not only of representatives of charitable and correctional institutions and societies, but also of other men and women who are interested in the broad field of charity in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and has at the present time over 1,500 members.

The meetings of the Conference are very enjoyable. They bring together a large body of people who are earnestly interestd in good works, and who constitute a pleasant and congenial fellowship. The Conference continues for a week. General meetings are held daily, and section meetings are also held for the discussion of special subjects, such as Charity Organization, Dependent Children, Insanity, Juvenile Reformation, Prison Reform, Hospitals, Municipal and County Charities, and College Settlements.

The Conference has no tests of membership. It offers a free forum to all who are interested in these branches of sociology. It formulates no platform, and usually adopts only resolutions of thanks. It publishes its discussions in the annual volume of Proceedings, each writer being responsible for his own opinions, and the volume of Proceedings comprises the latest and freshest thoughts upon the subjects under consideration.

The annual membership fee of \$2.50 is applied as follows: a, to the publication of the Proceedings, which cost in 1895, delivered, \$1.20 per copy; b, to the publication of the National Bulletin of Charities and Correction; and c, to the expenses of the Conference, postage, printing, clerk hire, investigations, and other items.

NEW MEMBERS.

New members are welcomed at any time. Each member joining during 1899 will receive the Proceedings of the Cincinnati Conference

and the National Bulletin for one year. Attendance on the meetings is not a condition of membership; but members attending obtain reduced fare, reduced hotel rates, and other advantages.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proceedings of 1895 (the New Haven Conference) were of special value. We have still a limited supply of this volume, which we will furnish, express prepaid, to new members only, at half price (75 cents per copy), until further notice. Those wishing to avail themselves of this offer should order immediately.

SETS OF PROCEEDINGS.

There are frequent inquiries for sets of the Proceedings. The first Conference was held in 1874. The volumes for every year except 1875, 1876, 1879 and 1880 can be furnished, but there remains only a small supply of the volumes preceding 1887, except 1874 and 1884. These volumes can be furnished at \$1.50 each, or in quantities of five or more at \$1.25 each, bound in cloth.

Those who cannot afford to purchase the entire set would do well to begin with 1893. The volume for 1893 is the most important volume yet published. It contains an historical summary of the work of Charities and Corrections in the United States for twenty years, with an index of the preceding volumes. Its value is indicated by the fact that 350 copies of the proceedings of 1893 have been sold since January 1, 1895. The volume for 1895 contains the only complete directory of State Correctional and Charitable Institutions ever published.

The twenty-sixth annual Conference will be held in Cincinnati, May 17-23, 1899.

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